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ALGONQUIN

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Dec. 17, 1894

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DECEMBER, 1894.

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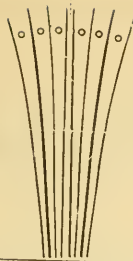
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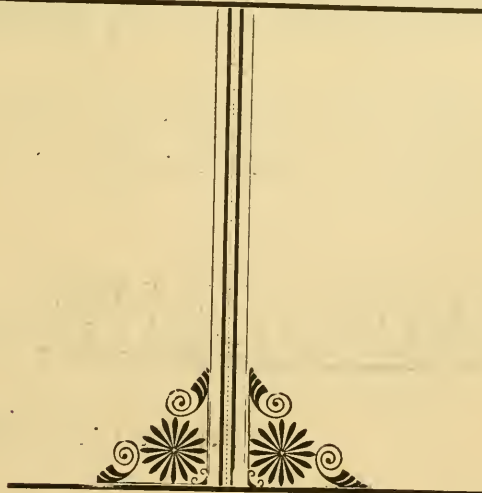
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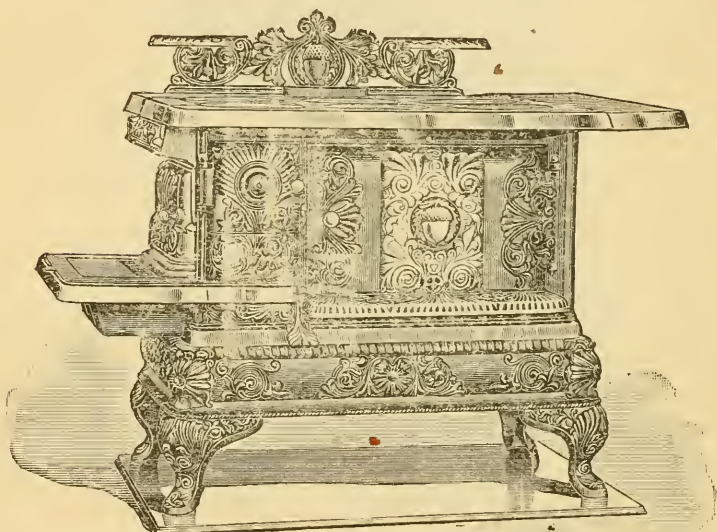
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Episcopal Church.

Congregational Church.



Algonquin, Looking North-East.



Free-Methodist Church.

Public School.

Lutheran Church.

IN AND ABOUT ALGONQUIN.

ALGONQUIN ILLUSTRATED.

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ALGONQUIN, ILL., DECEMBER, 1894.

BEFORE THE FORTIES.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ALGONQUIN AND
VICINITY.

THE pages of the past are torn, faded, almost obliterated. We can scarcely realize from the fragmentary record left us, that the days of the decline of savagery and the dawn of civilization in Illinois, belong in the same century with the better known achievements of later days. Yet true it is, and "before the forties" events of importance had occurred in the land that the dusky savage was to know no more as a home; blood had spilled, hearts had ached, hands had toiled, that in the valley of the Fox, posterity might have a better opportunity than ancestry, to get ahead in the world.

The defeat of Blackhawk and his braves, in '32, first turned the attention of the east to the land beyond Chicago, as a country in which it might eventually be safe to settle. Tales of the wonderful fertility of the prairies of northern Illinois, brought perhaps by some returned Indian fighter, had reached the ears of the Gillian's, the Chunn's, the Cornish's, and the Toles', in Virginia, Kentucky and New York, and whetted their desires toward emigration. Not that they loved the old home less, but the prospect of greater possessions in the new one, more.

The earliest settler of this locality, and likewise of McHenry county, was Samuel Gillian, from Virginia, who located with his family on a claim on the west side of Fox river, just north-east of where Algonquin now stands, November 18, 1834. A daugh-

ter died in 1835, and Mr. Gillian himself, in 1837. These were the first deaths in the locality, and a burying-ground was improvised on the Gillian homestead, in which a number of other old settlers were afterwards buried. Mrs. Gillian, the first white woman to make her home in the county, lived to a good old age, passing away but a few years since. The son Richard, the earliest settler of the county now living, with no kin left except a sister in Missouri, resides by himself on the old homestead, with no companion save his faithful dog, Carter Harrison, whom he declares to be of Indian descent. In 1835, John Gillian, a brother of Samuel, also of Virginia, came and made a claim on the east side of the river, on which he lived until 1882 when he removed to Nebraska where he has since died.

Other early settlers of this locality were the Chunn's, from Maysville, Ky., who after sojourning for a short time in Indiana, and a couple of years at St. Charles in this state, settled near the site of Algonquin, in 1837. About the same time Dr. A. B. Cornish came here and started a store, and out of appreciation for this stroke of enterprise the forthcoming village was christened Cornish's Ferry. A post office was established—the first in the township—and Dr. Cornish was the first postmaster. A saw-mill was early erected, and in 1840, Wm. Powell built a log tavern on the site of the present hotel. This did a flourishing business for a number of years, for the old State Road from Chicago to Galena crossed the river at this point.

Such were the early beginnings of the village of Algonquin. What was accomplished, was done by dint of much labor and hardship, for those were the days when the wooden mouldboard sufficed, for lack of something better, to turn the prairie soil; a "brush" to harrow it; days when the loom, the spinning wheel and the rifle were essential furnishings of the kitchen; days of the rush-light and the tallow-dip.



HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

FROM THE LAND SALE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

THE Land Sale marked an era in the history of this and all other localities similarly situated. Early settlers before the Government Survey had been made, had selected property that struck their fancy, with little regard to its size or boundaries. Conflicts arose over desirable claims, and it was not until the land was surveyed that the lines could be definitely established, and not until the land was put upon the market that each claimant could pay into Uncle Sam's coffers the requisite dollar and a quarter per acre, perfect his title and be sure of his own. The year '40, then, marks a transition from the guess-work of the thirties to the present system of definite lines and records.

It would be difficult if not impossible to trace the events in the history of Algonquin in their chronological order, for much of its history is of the unwritten sort, entrusted to human memory, which too often proves treacherous. It may be said however that the village was of slow growth, there being little support for the first twenty years for any except a population of farmers residing quite outside its borders. Its name, upon the exit of Dr. Cornish, was changed to the more euphonious and less personal one of Osceola. Then, there proving to be another post office of that name, in Stark county, this state, another change was made to avoid confusion, and the naming of the place left to a Mr. Edwards, from Philadelphia, who named it after a favorite boat that he had owned, that had itself been named for the great Indian nation. Those who imagine that the name Algonquin is of Indian extraction are not far wrong, though it came to this village at second-hand.

The forties were days of laxity in public morals here as well as in many other localities. Property owners, men assumed to be quite above the ordinary temptations to law-breaking, were suspected of complicity in counterfeiting, robbery and worse. The late Allan Pinkerton, then a cooper at Dundee, succeeded in ferreting out and breaking up a daring band of counterfeiters that had their headquarters on an island of three-quarters of an acre extent, about a mile up the river. Bogus Island was covered

with trees that made it a very secluded spot. But when the dam was put in for the River Mill, about 1850, the island was overflowed and the trees soon died and were washed away.

Milling, as the surrounding country became more developed, assumed great importance, and it was expected to develop in time large business interests for Algonquin. A charter to dam the river was secured from the state, and water-power sufficient to run four mills provided. Three of them have never been built, for scarcely had the first been equipped by Henry Petrie, when a rival mill was built across the river by Dr. Plumleigh, deriving its power from Crystal Lake outlet. These two mills, the one called the River Mill, and the other the Brick Mill passed through many hands but enjoyed a rival existence and did a good business down to the fall of the Brick Mill, due, it was thought, to undermining the foundations in putting in a turbine instead of the large overshot wheel originally furnishing power. Of late years there has not been custom grinding enough to support the second mill and there is little prospect that it will ever be rebuilt.

The advent of the railroad in the fifties, opened up new possibilities for the citizens of Algonquin and vicinity, as it did for many other localities in the west and northwest. More ready access to market meant greater returns for labor, and more of the conveniences of life. Land increased in value, and it became possible for a farmer to acquire a competence, give up hard work and spend his declining years in a cosy home in the village. Thus Algonquin has gained some of its best citizens; the condensing factory has brought in others, and still there is room for more.

Many other features of local history come up incidentally in the pages that follow, and it is unnecessary to refer to them here. It remains but to mention one occurrence which created tremendous excitement at the time, and opened up a mystery that has never been cleared away,—we refer to the unearthing of several human skeletons in a hollow not far from the depot, by Wm. Lade who was digging a drain for a cheese factory then in process of erection. This was in 1873. Many who examined the remains declared them to be those of white men, and many different tales of wholesale assassination were told to account for the presence of the bones in that out-of-the-way place, but none of these was ever corroborated, and the excitement finally died out. Whatever it may have been in years gone by, Algonquin is now as safe and peaceable a community as one could wish, in which to dwell. The attention of the reader is invited to the pages that follow.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

J. M. EDSALL, Principal of School.
 JOS. GREGG, Hardware.
 W. A. NASON, Physician and Surgeon.
 D. W. THOMAS, Market.
 S. C. LAMSON, Hardware.
 GEO. H. HELM, Hardware.
 JOHN T. KELAHAN, Postmaster.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

ALGONQUIN'S CHURCHES, SOCIETIES AND SCHOOL.

ONE locating even temporarily in a village is interested to know what are the social, religious and educational advantages to be enjoyed. In these respects it is believed that Algonquin stands quite in advance of most villages of its size. It has four churches, a good school, flourishing lodges, a brass band, dramatic society, and various other features of interest and importance. Algonquin's citizens are of the better class, and all meet upon a plane of equality. Social requirements are not exacting, but on the other hand no glaring breach of propriety is for a moment countenanced. Columbia Hall furnishes a fine place for entertainments of various kinds, which are of frequent occurrence.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the earliest religious society in Algonquin, was organized in 1844 by Rev. Peter Arvidson. Meetings were held at the residence of the pastor up to 1864 when a comfortable church edifice was erected. Rev. Arvidson remained the pastor of the church up to his death in 1880, a pastorate of thirty-six years' duration. Since him the pastors have been: Edward Ritchie, Dr. Cleveland, and the present incumbent, H. L. Hawthorne, of Carpentersville, who preaches for a church there Sunday mornings and at Algonquin in the afternoon. The present membership of the church here is twenty-two. A sabbath school of about thirty members is maintained, of which George Keyes is superintendent; and a woman's auxiliary, of which Miss Lottie Keyes is president.

The Congregational Church was the next society in order of establishment at Algonquin, being organized in 1850, by the Rev. I. C. Beach. The society worshipped mainly in school houses until 1866, when the present church edifice was built. Among the ministers who officiated during past time have been Rev. C. L. Hall, N. C. Clark, N. Shapley, E. C. Berge—12 yrs.—Rev. J. D. Davis, I. B. Smith, T. Gulespie, W. W. Cutless, Miss Newman, Rev. Hill, Alfred Wray, '78, Rev. Andrich 1882, Rev. Huestis, C. C. Campbell, and Revs. Douglass, Hinch and Gaylord Elliott. The present membership of the church is twenty-five. Auxiliary organizations are, the Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. F. D.

Shove is president; the Christian Endeavor, of which the officers are Grace White, president; F. D. Shove, vice president; Dora Dodd, recording secretary; Myrt Reser, corresponding secretary; and Bert Ford, Treasurer. The church and its societies are in a prosperous condition.

Rev. Gaylord Elliott, present pastor, has been with the church for six months past. He was born in Indiana, but Michigan has been his home for the greater part of his life. He has had pastorates in Michigan and was for one year general Sunday school missionary in that state. He is a student of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and was pastor of a church in that city one year before coming here. He has a wife and two children—boy and girl.

The Free Methodist Church was organized about 1871, with a membership of about twenty-two. The church is a part of the same circuit as that at Cary, and the same minister serves as pastor for both churches. The church edifice here was built about 1874, the society also owning a parsonage adjoining. The following have been the pastors: Revs. Baker, Voorhis, Miller, Kelley, Frink, Haley, Ferries, Rawson, Seymour, Newcomer, Sinclair, Buss, Wilson, Fish, Burhans, Spencer, Austin, Brothers, Hales, Fish, and J. H. Woertendyke, the present pastor.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized at Algonquin in 1876, with 18 members; now 60. The society suffered a severe blow in the loss of their parsonage by fire a year ago, but now have nicely rebuilt. A school is maintained, with an enrollment of twenty-six pupils. Pastors of the church have been: Revs. Frese, Louis Schenk, Walter Schenk, and William Steffin, who died here in February of the present year.

Rev. Paul Toerne, the present pastor, comes to the church from Wheeling, Ill., where he was pastor for two and one-half years. He has a wife, son and daughter.

Algonquin School. Algonquin has for many years had a good school. The present house of learning was erected in 1867, and is a two story brick structure. There are two rooms; in the higher, 40 pupils and in the lower 66, making a total enrollment of 106. It is not strictly a graded school and cannot be said to have a high school course, though advanced studies, such as Rhetoric, Physiology, English History, Physical Geography, Algebra, Botany and Book-keeping are taken up. The school aims to qualify students to pass the County Superintendent's examination for teacher's certificate. Both rooms are well equipped with maps, charts and other apparatus, and are doing good work. J.

M. Edsall is principal and Miss Grace White has charge of the lower room.

J. M. Edsall, principal, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. where he has spent the greater part of his life. He was educated in the Buffalo High school, and Ottawa college, in which institution he took a scientific course and graduated with the class of '86. Mr. Edsall is now on his fourth year with the Algonquin school, a fact from which it may be inferred that his work is giving very general satisfaction. His wife is a native of Niagara Falls, Canada. They were married just before coming here.

Modern Woodmen. Camp 490, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Algonquin in January, 1888, with a membership of eighteen. It has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, and now numbers seventy-five members. A feature of importance, and one to which the lodge owes much of its popularity is a sick benefit—a sick neighbor being entitled to six dollars per week. There has been one death in the order—that of the late John Helm. Meetings are held in the old Masonic Hall, on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. The officers for the present year are: John Johnston, Venerable Counsel; John Keyes, Worthy Adviser; John Peter, Banker; Frank Adamek, Clerk; Frank Gibbs, Escort; George Jayne, Watchman; James Sykes, Sentry; Chas. Wandrack, James McKay, Henry Keyes, Managers.

Knights of the Maccabees. Osceola Tent, No. 35, was organized in December, 1893, with a membership of twenty-two which has since been increased to thirty. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Woodmen, Hall. Officers are A. A. Stehlik, Sr. K. Past Com.; John Johnston, Commander; John T. Kelehan, Lieut. Com.; F. B. Threadgold, Record Keeper; C. T. Daniels, Finance Keeper; Wm. A. Nason, Sir Knight Physician; George M. Bradley, Chaplain; Geo. H. Helm, Sergeant; George E. Morton, Master at Arms; J. H. Forbes, 1st Master of Guards; Ed C. Peter, 2nd Master of Guards; J. D. Sensor, Sentinel; Walter M. Helm, Picket.

The Lady Maccabees are new in the field, and their charter is not yet closed. They meet on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Woodmen Hall. The officers are: Mrs. L. M. Peter, Lady Commander; Mrs. C. T. Daniels, Lieut. Commander; Mrs. M. E. Helm, Past Commander; Miss Grace White, Record Keeper; Mrs. Nellie Threadgold, Finance Keeper; Mrs. S. Thomas, Sergeant; Miss Cora Jayne, Mistress at Arms; Miss Nettie Adamek, Sentry; Mrs. Lottie Keyes, Picket; Miss Annie Jayne, Chaplain.

The Masons have at present no organization in Algonquin, Chapter 256 having surrendered its charter in 1880, most of its members having moved away. A new interest is now being taken, however, and there is a prospect that the Masons will again have a lodge running in Algonquin within the coming year.

Algonquin Dramatic Club. The Algonquin Dramatic Club is an organization of some three years standing, the object of which is the occasional production of amateur dramas. About six plays are put upon the boards in the course of each year, and inasmuch as the entertainments are always given in behalf of some worthy enterprise, and manifest considerable talent on the part of the participants, they are well patronized. A year ago, in return for courtesies extended by the proprietor, the Club treated Columbia Hall to an entire new outfit of scenery and stage accessories, employing a talented Chicago artist. The officers of the Club are, J. M. Edsall, Manager, and E. C. Peter, Treasurer.

Algonquin Band. Algonquin boasts a band, that, assiduously practicing twice a week, is developing considerable merit. It was organized in March, and was originally intended to be made up entirely of members of the Maccabees. Others have since been admitted, but it is still called the Maccabee Band. There are eighteen parts, taken as follows;

Leader, D. Livingston; Solo B flat Cornet, Chas. Lobeck; 1st B flat Cornet, Robt. Shufeldt; 2nd B flat Cornet, Leon Helm; E flat Cornet, Gus. Shartow and Thos. McKay; Piccolo, V. F. Kosar; Baritone, J. D. Sensor, 1st Tenor, Geo. E. Morton; 2nd Tenor, Will E. Jayne; 1st Alto, Geo. H. Helm; 2nd Alto, A. J. Doig; B Bass, J. H. Forbes; E Flat Tuba, A. A. Stehlik; Snare Drum, F. B. Threadgold; Bass Drum, John Brundage; Solo Alto, Clarinet, not regularly taken. Officers of the Band are, Geo. H. Helm, President; Geo. H. Helm, Geo. E. Morton, Chas. Lobeck, Board of Directors.



COMMERCIAL ASPECTS.

A REVIEW OF ALGONQUIN'S ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MEN
AND SUBSTANTIAL CITIZENS.

ALGONQUIN, situated in the center of a rich dairy region, has long enjoyed a most prosperous trade. Before the establishment of the condensing factory, two car loads and more of milk was brought in each day for shipment, and under the new regime the product of even a larger area is attracted. Local trade derives a two-fold advantage from a traffic which not only furnishes the farmer with the means with which to buy, but daily brings him within sight and touch of the goods offered. Business men in Algonquin have as a rule done well. Those now in trade are:

H. G. Anderson, Confectioner, is a native of England, coming to America with his parents in 1871. Mr. Anderson has been located at various times at Aurora, Neb., where he was engaged in the well business; at St. Charles, where he followed cheese and butter-making; at Elgin where he was employed in the watch factory six years. About three months ago he came to Algonquin and engaged in the manufacture and sale of fine confectionery. His wife is a daughter of C. C. Chunn of this village. They have one child.

H. A. Benthuisen, Blacksmith, was born in New York state, coming west with his parents in 1854. His father, Henry Benthuisen, settled in Algonquin and engaged first in the saloon business. A little later he went into the grocery business in the basement of the building now occupied by Andrew Doig as a residence. Then he went to Cary and engaged in blacksmithing, but removed his shop to this place about 1860. Here he was accidentally killed while repairing a reaper, 21 years ago. In the meantime the son had grown to manhood and learned the trade. At the time of his father's death he was working in Aurora, but returned and took charge of the shop for his mother one year, and the next bought it and has run it continuously ever since. Mr. Benthuisen's wife was a daughter of the late A. H. Harquest, of Nebraska, formerly of this vicinity. They have three children, Charles, Irven and Lafey.

Charles Budilousky, Butcher, who succeeded John Vujtech in the meat business here about four months ago, was born in Bohemia, and came to Chicago 19 years ago. Was in business for himself six years before coming to Algonquin. Has a wife and two children.

C. C. Chunn, Dealer in Paints and Oils, settled within a few miles of Algonquin as early as 1837, and at St. Charles as early as 1835. He has been postmaster here—up to a few months ago,—and otherwise identified with the business interests of the place, for many years.

Chris. Cook, Dealer in Flour and Feed, is a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1866. He settled first at Barrington, but removed to McHenry county about fifteen years ago, running a farm north of Algonquin. For two years past he has resided in the village, and about four months ago engaged in his present line of business. His family consists of a wife and two sons, one assisting him in business and the other in school.

C. T. Daniels, Druggist, is a native of Naperville, where his father is still a druggist. With him he learned the trade, working in his father's store for seven years. Fifteen months ago he removed to Algonquin and has since been engaged in the drug business here. He has a wife and little daughter.

Andrew Doig, Miller, came to Algonquin about 12 years ago, from Chicago where he had been in the real estate business and varied other lines. He purchased at that time the River Mill of George and William Peacock, who have since removed to Fulton, Mo. This mill he has run continually since, doing a feed grinding business mainly, but making some flour. The present year he has completely overhauled the interior of the mill, put in new machinery and is now preparing to make flour equal to the product of any mill, by the improved roller process. About nine years ago the Brick Mill on the other side of the river, through the financial difficulties of the owner, Mr. Marshall, came upon the market, and Mr. Doig purchased the same, running it until the disaster of seven years ago destroyed its usefulness. A full account of these two mills will be found under the head of manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Doig's family consists of two sons and three daughters. His wife died in August of the present year. Of the sons, James A. is engaged in a Chicago packing house, and Andrew J. assists his father in the mill here. Of the daughters, Mrs. Agnes (Doig) McKay resides in this village—Mrs. Elizabeth (Doig) Munshaw is the wife of a farmer 2½

north, and Miss Catherine H.—Kittie—is now the mistress of the home.

Anton Fitzek, Billiards and Pool room. Mr. Fitzek is a Moravian by birth. Came to America in 1880, and settled in Chicago where he was engaged nine years in a wholesale clothing house, and also ran a cigar stand. He came to Algonquin four years ago, built the corner store where Gevers & Dworak now are and put in a stock of general merchandise. This business he sold to them a year ago, and went back to Chicago for several months. Returning to Algonquin in October he bought out J. H. Forbes' pool room and is now running that. He still owns the corner store and residence property. He has a wife, one son and three daughters.

Christian Franke, for four years a member of the Village Board of Algonquin, is a native of Prussia, coming to America with his parents thirty years ago. The family settled at Barrington, and there after a few months the father died, followed a few years later by the death of the mother. Then young Chris. came to this county and made it his home with Jos. Winke, his uncle, on a farm a few miles east of this village, until old enough to strike out for himself. Then he went to Elgin, learned the carpenter's trade and built up quite a business as a contractor. Removing to this village eleven years ago, he continued to follow the same line of business up to this spring, when he bought out the saloon business of Jake Leonard, now of Huntley, and has since engaged in that. Mr. Franke has a wife—daughter of Fred Woolert—and two children

C. H. Geister, Dealer in Flour and Feed, is a native of Prussia, coming to America with his parents about thirty years ago. The family settled in Algonquin township, C. H. Geister, Senior, working a farm one and a half miles southwest up till his death five years ago. The subject of this sketch began life as a farmer. Eight years ago he went into the meat business for a year and a half. Four years ago he started in his present line of business. He has a wife and one daughter, Anna.

G. Geppert, Shoemaker, is a German by birth, coming to America about twelve years ago, sojourning for a few months at Dundee and then settling in this village. He has a wife and two children.

Gevers & Dworak, General Merchants, have been in business in Algonquin for the past year and a half, succeeding Anton Fitzek who built and started the corner store. Of the firm, T. F. Gevers

was born and brought up at Watertown, Wis., where his parents still live. He learned the tinner's trade and came to Cary about six years ago, working four years for Mr. Burton, hardware dealer, and one year at the Minerva Spring bottling works. He is married and has one child. Frank Dworak is a native of Algonquin township, born and brought up about three miles east of the village. Four or five years ago he went to Cary to work in a meat market. There he met Gevers and friendship eventually led to partnership. He is unmarried.

Gregg & Lamson, hardware dealers, are a new firm in business in Algonquin, succeeding John Nichols, now of Lodi, Wis., about eight months ago. Mr. Gregg is a native of La Salle county in this state, born and brought up in Freedom and Serena, and has spent most of his life as a farmer. He married Miss Jessie Elwell, daughter of one of the earliest settlers in the town of Serena as far back as the time of the Indian massacre, when the sparse population of whites took refuge at Ottawa. Mrs. Gregg died three years ago in August, leaving her husband two children now in the care of his parents at Freedom. Since that sad breaking up of his home Mr. Gregg has engaged for a time in carpenter work, and then came here to go into the hardware business.--S. C. Lamson was also from Serena, La Salle county. He learned the tinner's trade, and worked at it there six years and a year at Hampshire. Then he came here to work for the late John Helm, and an opportunity offering to buy out Nichols he interested his friend Gregg in the proposition, with the result above stated. Mrs. Lamson was a Miss McInturf, also from Serena.

John Helm Estate, Hardware. John Helm came to Algonquin with his partner, John Peter, in 1869, and up to his death in April of the present year was engaged in the hardware business here. He leaves a widow and three sons; George Helm, now in charge of the store, and also Village Clerk; Walter, employed in the condensing factory, and Leon, assisting in the store. The only daughter died of diphtheria at the age of fourteen.

John Fanock, Dealer in Agricultural Implements has been in business here for about four years past. He has had an interest in this village a much longer time, however, having been born and brought up but a few miles east. He has a wife and three children.

Joseph Johnsen, Blacksmith and carriage maker, was born near Milwaukee, Wis., but has sojourned at various times in Iowa, Colorado and Illinois. In this state he has plied his trade at Chicago, Dundee and Algonquin, running a shop here for the past

twelve years. He has a wife, one son and four daughters, all at home.

John Johnston, Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, is a native of Scotland, coming to America in 1867. Up to October, 1881, when he came to Algonquin, he worked in Chicago at the machinist's trade. Since coming here he has been engaged in his present line, and for the past few years has also been associated with Mr. John Peter in the lumber business. Mr. Johnston has ever been an earnest advocate of local improvements, and was one of the few agitators who assisted so materially in bringing about the incorporation of the village. He was member of the first Board; has since been Clerk, and is now again a member of the Board. He has also been a member of the school board for a number of years. Mr. Johnston's wife died three years ago. He has three sons; one employed at the depot, and two in school.

Thos. Kabon, Proprietor of Columbia Hall, is a native of Bohemia, coming to this country in 1872, and settling at Chicago, where he resided eleven years, plying the trade of tailor and also running a saloon. Eleven years ago he came to Algonquin and engaged in business, and also bought quite a strip of property on the main street, upon which he has since been continually making improvements. Greatest of these was the erection, two years ago of a handsome brick block 52x80 feet, costing upwards of twelve thousand dollars. Below are two fine stores, and above, a splendid hall. Mr. Kabon's family consists of a wife and five children—three sons and two daughters.

John T. Kelahan, Postmaster, is a native of this locality, born on the same place where he still lives, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile west. His people were from Ireland. The father died in 1875; the mother still living on the homestead. The subject of the present sketch has been in the stock business for several years past, buying fat cattle for the Chicago market, and bringing in fresh milch cows to supply the local dairymen. He has been postmaster since September, 1893, succeeding C. C. Chunn.

Charles Kern, Wagon Maker, is a native of Germany, coming to America with his parents twenty-nine years ago. The family first settled in Chicago but later in Green Bay, Wis. There Mr. Kern learned the wagon maker's trade. In 1878 he went to Elgin, remaining there till ten years ago he came to Algonquin and established himself in business here. Mr. Kern has a wife, daughter of Fred Golterman, and two children—boy and girl.

V. F. Kosar keeps the only exclusive shoe store in Algonquin and does a repairing business in connection. He has been located here since April, 1894. Prior to that he had been in the same line of business four years in Chicago. Mr. Kosar is a native of Bohemia, coming to America in 1880, at the age of 15, settling in Chicago. He removed from the city to this place for his health and is so well pleased with this locality that he expects to make Algonquin his permanent home. He has a wife and two small children—a boy and a girl. He is a naturalized American citizen.

Edward Morton, Jr., Proprietor of the Algonquin hotel. The Mortons were early settlers here, coming from New York state to Algonquin in 1849, and settling on a farm in this township. Edward, Jr., has resided in the village for the past eighteen years or more, working at the carpenter's and painter's trades until five years ago he bought the village hotel then owned by Charles Pingry, and has since devoted himself mainly to the hotel business, with livery stable in connection. He has a wife and two children; George, the son being proprietor of the village dray business, and Lottie, the daughter, still in school. His father, Edward Morton, Sen., resides with them.

W. A. Nason, A. M., M. D., at present Algonquin's only physician, was a native of Maine, but early exchanged the rugged surroundings of the old Pine Tree state for the more cultured and congenial aspects of Boston. Here and at Chicago he grew to manhood. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., one of the oldest institutions in the country, in 1864, with the degree of A. B., subsequently exchanged on account of post graduate studies for that of A. M. Mr. Nason then pursued a course at the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of '66. A supplementary course was taken at the renowned Bellevue Hospital, and thus thoroughly equipped in learning the Doctor engaged in practice as contract surgeon for the government, in Virginia, serving at Gordonsville and Yorktown six months each. Coming west in 1868 the doctor settled in practice at Algonquin. Drs. Bently and Young who were here at that time soon moved away, and Dr. Nason has had the field to himself most of the time since. While enjoying the confidence and esteem of all of the citizens of the village and surrounding country, the doctor's reputation is much more than a local one. For the past year he has been president of the Fox River Valley Medical Association, a gathering of the regular school of physicians from Ottawa to the Wisconsin line, and had been vice president of the association for the year previous. The doctor is a

close student of current history and has written much for the local and metropolitan press. He is also much devoted to the study of natural history and has one of the largest collections of shells and insects in the state. He has a magnificent library. The doctor's family consists of wife and three children. He is now police magistrate and has been school director for 15 years.

W. H. Ogbin, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, has been associated with the interests of Algonquin for forty years past, and has been in varied lines of business. For several years past he has been handling implements, carriages and wagons, in which line he enjoys a good business.

John Peter, Merchant and President of the Village Board, is a native of Harlem, N. Y., but came to Chicago with his parents as early as 1842. The family were farmers, and the son followed agricultural pursuits in Cook County till 1862. In that year he enlisted in the Northern army for three years' service, in Co. K., 88th Ill. infantry. While at the front he saw hard service, taking part in the campaign through Kentucky and Tennessee, at Atlanta, battle of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and was finally taken prisoner at Franklin, Tenn.; and for five months suffered the horrors of the Rebel prison at Andersonville. At the close of the war Mr. Peter farmed it for two years, and then went into the hardware business, forming a partnership with the late John Helm and starting a store at Caledonia, Boone County. A year later, that is in 1869, they moved their business to Algonquin. The partnership continued up to the death of Mr. Helm, a few months since, though Mr. Peter has been in a separate mercantile business since 1885. He has also been in the lumber business since 1880, associated at first with Helm. Then B. B. Stewart bought an interest, and the firm became Peter & Stewart; and then Mr. Johnston succeeded Mr. Stewart, since which the firm has been styled Peter & Johnston. Mr. Peter was first President of the Village Board, and again fills that office, after two years' intermission, and has been township treasurer since 1884. He has a wife and three children.

J. D. Sensor, Blacksmith, was born in this state but spent most of his early life in Iowa. He came to Algonquin a little over a year ago and is doing a general blacksmithing and repairing business, occupying with Charles Kern the shop next to the river bridge. Mr. Sensor's family consists of a wife—*nee* Miss Schuring from Dundee—and one child.

T. B. Threadgold, Barber, came to Algonquin with his parents in 1869. His step-father, George Marshall bought the Brick Mill

and ran it about fifteen years. Mr. Threadgold learned the milling trade and worked five years in the mill. Then he took to painting and shaving, plying the brush five days in the week and the razor evenings and Saturdays. Four years ago the barber business had increased to an extent to warrant him in depending upon it for a livelihood, and accordingly he gave up painting. His wife is a daughter of C. C. Chunn. They have three sons.

D. W. Thomas, Proprietor of Algonquin Market, was born at Cary in Algonquin township, in 1852; his father, a native of New York state, now at Carthage, Mo., residing there for some years. Mr. Thomas tilled the soil up to 1875, when he went to Chicago and engaged for a couple of years in the milk business. Returning to this vicinity he farmed another two years; since which he has devoted himself mainly to buying and dealing in stock, and raising trotting horses. Two years ago he started a market in the new Columbia hall block, where he still conducts a successful business. Mr. Thomas is now Village Treasurer, and prior to that was for several years a member of the Village Board. His wife is a daughter of Edward Morton.

Charles Vander Aue, Barber, was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa but has lived in Chicago the main part of his life. He received his schooling there, and learned the barber's trade. Came to Algonquin about sixteen months ago and opened a shop. He is unmarried.

Louis Vander Aue, Tailor, is a native of Bohemia, coming to Chicago eleven years ago, where he learned his trade. Four years ago he removed to Algonquin and engaged in business, and soon afterward erected the double store building now occupied by him. He has a wife and one child.

Chas. Wandrack, Harness-maker, a resident of Algonquin for the past twenty-eight years, was born and brought up in Chicago. His father, Joseph Wandrack, located here in the sixties, and started a harness shop across the street from the present one, where he continued in business until his death, sixteen years ago. The son succeeded him in business, building and removing to the present quarters about twelve years ago. Mr. Wandrack is one of the most progressive spirits in the village; has been President of the Village Board two terms, and constable twelve years. He has a wife; a daughter, Lura M., and a son, M. J. His mother, Mrs. Mary Wandrack, is still a resident of this village.

John Wandrack, Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, was born in Chicago, but removed to this village with his parents at

the early age six months. Reaching manhood he worked for a time at the machinist's trade; and then drove a truck for the American Express Co., in Chicago. After a short time as teamster in Elgin, he went back to Chicago and engaged for some months in the milk business there. Being taken sick he gave that up and returned to Algonquin. For four years he followed the trade of painter and then engaged in the saloon business. He has been running a saloon by himself since May.

P. M. Wollaver, Blacksmith, has been in business in Algonquin for the past twenty years. He was born in New York state, the family removing to Illinois and settling at Dundee, in 1844. Mr. Wollaver made that place his headquarters for thirty years, though he sojourned at times in California, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He enlisted in the army of the Union in 1862, serving ninety days in the 69th Ill. Infantry, Co. B. under Capt. Joslyn. Mr. Wollaver has three daughters. His wife died two years ago.

L. H. Wenholz, General Merchant, was born and brought up in Dundee, where he clerked six years in the establishment of H. E. Hunt. In 1880 he came to Algonquin and forming a partnership with James Philp, Jr., bought out the general mercantile business of Frank Tomisky, now of Cary. Since Mr. Philp's retirement from the firm, June first of the present year, Mr. Wenholz has conducted the business in his own name. He has a wife and three children.

Among those not named above, who by reason of long residence, official position or past business interests should be mentioned in this connection, are:

Frank Adamek, Bohemian by birth, who settled with his parents on a farm four miles east of Algonquin, in 1857. The writer has it upon good authority that the Adamek family were the very first of the Bohemian settlers that have since become so enterprising and energetic an element in the population of this locality. John Adamek, the father, died in 1872, but the mother still lives, residing with her son in this village. Mr. Adamek has spent most of the time up to four years ago on the farm. Since that time he has resided in Algonquin village. He is agent for a number of insurance companies, and has been Constable for two years. He has a wife, two sons and five daughters.

Henry Keyes, County Treasurer. Algonquin was represented in the recent choice of county officers by the election of Henry Keyes for County Treasurer. Mr. Keyes was born in Du Page

Co., this state, his parents being early settlers from New York. The family removed to Algonquin in 1849, purchasing a farm one mile north of the village. There the father resided until his death in 1866, and the mother still owns the place, being now ninety years of age, and the oldest person in the township. The subject of the present sketch is said to have been the first man from McHenry Co. to enter the service of his country in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. F., 15th Ill. Infantry, and going out in May, '61. Since the war Mr. Keyes has worked mainly at the carpenter's trade. For twelve years he was town clerk; for two years, assessor; for two years Justice of the Peace, and for two years collector. His family consists of his wife, adopted son and his mother. They recently removed to Woodstock where Mr. Keyes took charge of the County's finances December 1st.

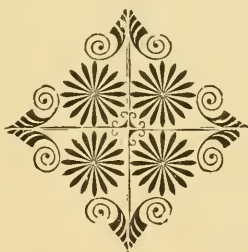
R. B. McKee, Commissioner of Highways, is a native of New York State, coming with his parents to Waukegan in 1856. There the family resided for some years, and there young Robert got most of his schooling. In 1862 his father, J. L. McKee came here and bought the River Mill, and the family removed to this place. The McKee's ran the mill for only about two years, after which Robert turned his attention to farming, which he followed up to eight years ago, when he was elected Road Commissioner for the first time—an office which he has since filled without intermission. He has a wife—daughter of Henry Tubbs of this place—and six daughters. The only son died in infancy.

Howard Phillips, Member of the Village Board, is a native of Pennsylvania, coming west with his parents and settling on the same place where he still resides, in 1851. The father died seven years ago, and the mother three, but Howard and his brother Wiilett have had charge of the farm for many years. He is married and has two sons, Robert and Walter, both at home.

James Philp, though not now connected in any official or business capacity with the interests of Algonquin, has in years gone by served in both such capacities, and is still interested as a citizen and property owner in whatever concerns the prosperity of the village. Mr. Philp was born in England; came to America in 1851, and after a few months spent in Chicago, settled here, in 1852. At that time there were not more than seven or eight houses in the place. Mr. Philp started a blacksmith shop and worked industriously at his trade till 1872, when having acquired a competence, he retired from business. Having the requisite means and leisure, Mr. Philp has been able to gratify his inclination to travel, and has been five times to Europe, once around

the world, beside sundry lesser trips to Florida, Mexico and California. Mr. Philp was Justice of the Peace for almost a quarter of a century, and school director and trustee for many years, but of late has shaken off these public duties and purposes to spend the remainder of his days in complete retirement. He has a wife, two sons and two daughters. One son, Volney, is in the hardware business at Colton, Cal.; the other, James Philp, Jr., resides here and has until recently been in the mercantile business. One daughter is the wife of C. E. Chapell, and the other is at home.

Still others who from business or official capacity, or long residence, should be named in this department, are: *C. E. Chapell*, dealer in stock, land, etc.; *V. N. Ford*, town clerk; *George Jayne*, carpenter; *John Keyes*, carpenter; *F. B. Shove*, superintendent of condensing factory; *B. B. Stewart*, station agent; *Henry Tubbs*, for many years wagon-maker, now retired; *Frank Yerkes*, city marshal. Old residents: *John Albright*, *Mrs. Aldrich*, *W. H. Benson*, *George Dodd*, *John Dunn*, *William Dunn*, *Fred Dwenzing*, *Peter Extram*, *Elmer Ford*, *Richard Gillian*, *Isaac Klinck*, *William Lade*, *James Mattas*, *Joseph Mattas*, *Sylvene Secber*, *Robert Shufeldt*.



POSSIBILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE.

DEVELOPED AND UNDEVELOPED.

ALGONQUIN is admirably situated for certain lines of manufacture. Whatever concerns the dairy, whether it may be in the nature of a requirement or a product, can be advantageously manufactured here, for the village lies in the midst of the greatest milk-producing area on the globe. Condensing of this product is already engaged in on a large scale. The manufacture of flour and feed from grain imported from the northwest, though yet in the experimental stage, bids fair to become a feature of importance. The C. & N. W. Railway, by its numerous connecting lines, gives the shipper ready access to all points of the compass; and the manufacturer in whatever line, will find here an intelligent, industrious class of labor, and a place where strikes and labor unions are unknown.

Water and Power. A first requisite in any line of manufacture, is an abundant and unfailing supply of water. For ordinary purposes the Fox River, flowing through the village, furnishes this. Flowing wells are to be obtained anywhere at a depth of not more than sixty feet, and should the various mineral properties be objectionable, deeper borings will bring up water quite free from them. Water-power to the amount of five hundred horse power is supplied by the river which is here dammed to give a fall of four and one half feet; only about one fourth of such power now being utilized. The site of the old brick mill has provision for a twenty-two-foot head of water of sufficient volume to run a turbine of fifty horse-power. It is a splendid site for a wood-working shop, or something of kindred nature, and can be leased of the owner, Andrew Doig, on reasonable terms. Complete protection from fire will be provided by a system of public water works, the plans and specifications for which are already made, and will be executed during the coming season.

The Illinois Condensing Co., a branch of the New York Condensed Milk Co., has works at Algonquin. As one out of eleven factories controlled by the Gail Borden interest, the factory here is part of a great and wealthy corporation. These works were established especially for the production of the Peerless Brand of



RICHARD GILLIAN.



JOHN PETER.



JOHN JOHNSTON.



CHAS. WANDRACK.



THOS. KABON.

Evaporated Cream (unsweetened), but the exigencies of the business have been such of late that the factory is now putting out the bulk of its product in the well-known Gail Borden brands of sugared milk,—the Eagle, Crown and Daisy. About eight hundred cans of milk are daily taken at the factory. It is bought on half-yearly contracts, and the prices paid range usually a little higher than the farmer clears from shipment. Then there is the added advantage that but one set of cans is required instead of two, and these are thoroughly cleansed by steam, saving the housewife a deal of hard labor. On the other hand the contracts under which the milk is bought are very rigid. Strict cleanliness and thorough cooling of the milk are insisted upon. The factory's inspector must have access to the premises at all times, and the stables must be whitewashed at least once during the six months. In the factory about seventy-five hands are employed, one-third being girls. By the condensing process here employed, the milk is evaporated to about one fourth its bulk, in vacuum pans, and sugar added if desired. The process has been so far perfected, however, that sugar is no longer required to insure keeping qualities, but it is still added to most brands of condensed milk for the reason that consumers have become so accustomed to the sweetened product that they are slow to appreciate anything else. The factory is splendidly equipped for power, having three Mohr boilers each 16 feet by 54 inches; one Bridgeport, 16 feet by 60 inches; one Bridgeport 16 feet by 54 inches, 120 lbs. pressure for heating milk; two engines, of 25 and 40 horse power; one pump connecting with the river, having a capacity of three hundred gallons per minute. For ordinary purposes a well 2,500 feet in depth and having a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, gives a sufficient supply of water. Preparations are making to receive milk the coming season by weight instead of measure. In this way variations in the size of cans will be corrected, and more equal justice done to all. The superintendent of the factory is Mr. F. B. Shove, for seven years book-keeper for the East Elgin factory.

The Chicago Gravel, Mining and Construction Co. have their basis of operations about one mile north of the village. It is a gravel-washing plant, the gravel being mined by a new process—first saturated with water and then drawn from the bed and through a tube by a powerful vacuum pump said to do the work of forty men. The Company aim to furnish washed gravel of a uniform grade for roofing and paving, and fine sand for building purposes.

The River Mill. Algonquin's flourishing grinding and flouring mill, of which Andrew Doig is proprietor, has already been re-

ferred to in former pages, and little, therefore, can be said here without danger of repetition. The main business of the mill has always been the grinding of feed, fifteen to twenty loads a day being ground during the busy season. To keep the mill running during the dull months, Mr. Doig has put in a complete, new outfit for the manufacture of flour, having a capacity of forty barrels a day. The best Minnesota wheat is used, and three grades of flour produced, viz., Straight, Patent and Baker's. These brands, it is to be hoped, will soon meet with favor on the market; the bran and other refuse products always commanding ready sale at good prices.

The above list of local industries is not long—not so extended a list as most of our citizens would like to have it. There is plenty of room for more manufacturing enterprises. Those seeking a location would do well to investigate the merits of Algonquin. Local capital can be enlisted in behalf of any worthy enterprise, *if* the enterprise be worthy. Correspondence along this line should be addressed to JOHN PETER, President of the Village Board, Algonquin, Ill.



THE ÆSTHETIC SIDE.

WHAT ALGONQUIN HAS TO RECOMMEND IT AS A SUMMER
RESORT.

AS did the dusky aborigines of the fair prairies of Illinois delight to pitch their wigwams in the pleasant valleys and along the placid waters of the Fox; delighted to lure from its depths the wily but much prized muscallonge, and the more plebeian but still desirable, bass, pike, perch and bull-head; delighted to drink from the many rills gushing forth from every hill-side: so too the summer visitor to Algonquin in this later day may here get close to Nature's heart; may gaze upon the same everlasting hills,—the same scene, robbed but of its loneliness,—drink from the same springs, and if he be a disciple of Isaac Walton, capture remote descendants of the same finny tribes that sported in the same streams in the century past. It is indeed a delightful spot to spend a summer.

Fishing. For fishing there is no better point on the Fox River than at Algonquin. Early in the season come the bull-heads; they are a popular game fish and are caught by hundreds. Then come silver bass and perch; and then the king of fish, the pickerel or muscallonge. These ordinarily range in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 pounds. There is a tradition, however, of a muscallonge once actually caught near the mill, weighing 26 pounds, to say nothing of many monsters that got away. Closing the season come black bass and wall-eyed pike. The fish are in readiness so soon as the season opens: likewise the small boy, anxious to skirmish for frogs or dig bait, for a reasonable consideration. Let the enthusiastic angler hie himself to Algonquin, for full enjoyment of his sport.

Boating. A broad sweep of river, without dams, rapids or shallows, from Algonquin to Fox Lake, twenty miles distant, gives full play to sail and oar. The scenery along the river is varied from low banks and pastured slopes, to steep hills and wooded dales, making a shifting panorama quite charming to the eye. During the past season a trim little steamboat, the *Belle*

of *Calumet*, has been placed on the river here. It is owned by local capital, F. C. Gibbs, B. B. Stewart, F. D. Shove, James Seyk and George Helm being stock holders. F. C. Gibbs is captain and manager. The boat is a screw-propellor, 28 feet in length; 7 feet beam; draws 26 inches of water; is rated at ten tons burden; and carries twenty-five to twenty-seven persons. Power is supplied by an eight-horse power compound engine. During the season trips are made at stated intervals to Cary bridge and Basswood island, and are well patronized. It can also be chartered for special excursions. Ordinary boats can be rented of the proprietor of the hotel.

Mineral Waters. The numerous springs already referred to are of a wide variety of mineral characteristics, iron being a predominating element. Water from them has medicinal properties, making Algonquin a most healthful community, for the visitor as well as the permanent resident.

Camping. Splendid camping grounds are to be secured by those who may prefer to eat and sleep away from the haunts of man. The supplies that may be necessary to the success of such an adventure, are readily to be obtained of sympathizing neighbors.

Early Associations. Those delighting in stories of adventure can be accommodated by some of the old residents, for counterfeiters, horse thieves and black-legs of all descriptions thrived here in the early day. Up the river about a mile, a few rushes mark the site of Bogus island, where the late Allan Pinkerton is said to have done his first detective work in routing a gang of counterfeiters, back about '50.

Many Visitors. Year by year more people come to spend the summer months at Algonquin, until the village hotel and all other available accommodations are crowded to the utmost, and it is necessary to make engagements weeks in advance to be sure of accommodations at all. A summer hotel is an imperative need and some one experienced in the business cannot find a safer investment anywhere, or one more sure of good returns, than to build and equip here a summer house of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty rooms.

The STONE FRONT HARDWARE

♦OF THE♦

JOHN HELM ESTATE

is HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of

✧* GENERAL HARDWARE. *✧



♦AND♦
COOKING
AND HEATING
STOVES,

For Wood, Coal, Gasoline
or Oil.



A Full Line of

CARPENTER'S AND MECHANIC'S TOOLS,
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

A Complete Assortment

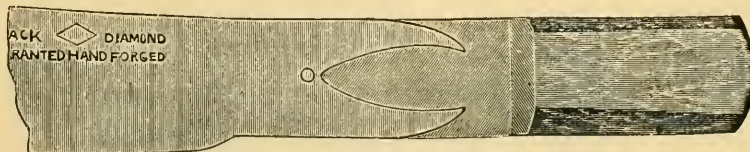
Of the Best Grades of Pocket and Table
Cutlery, including

BLACK



DIAMOND

Hand Forged and Fully Warranted, BUTCHER, STICKING
SKINNING, BREAD, CARVER, and KITCHEN KNIVES.



GEO. H. HELM, Manager,

John's Place—



Is the . . .

Finest Place in Town,

.. IF ..

An Elegant Outfit,

Gentlemanly Treatment, and Fine, Old

Wines *and* Liquors

Count for Something. . .

JOHN WANDRACK, Proprietor,
Algonquin, Illinois,

HOTEL MORTON.

ED. MORTON, JR.,
Proprietor.



A Clean Home-like Stopping Place
for Transient and Tourist.

ONLY \$1 PER DAY,

Special Rates by the Week.

*Algonquin possesses Special Advantages in
the way of Fishing, Boating and
Fine Scenery, making it a Delightful
Place to Spend the Summer Months.
In Algonquin - - -*

HOTEL MORTON IS THE PLACE TO STOP

Fine Livery in connection.

JOHN PETER,

— Dealer in —

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INCLUDING

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND
SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
CROCKERY, JEWELRY, WALL
PAPER AND

CLOTHING.

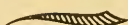
EVERYTHING in stock ordinarily to
be found in a First Class Gen-
eral Store... Prices Right.



JOHN PETER,

Algonquin, Ill.

THE INQUIRY OF EVERY ONE WISHING TO BUY GOODS


SHOULD BE 

Not How Cheap But How Durable.



No matter what may be said it amounts to little or absolutely nothing,

UNLESS QUALITIES AND PRICES ARE RIGHT. On this point I

 leave it to your own good judgement. I solicit a portion of your

trade, and am bound to have it if HONEST REPRESENTA-

TION, DURABLE GOODS AND LOW PRICES WILL

SECURE IT: I keep constantly on hand a complete line of.

Light and Heavy Harness,

**SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, HAL-
TERS, BLANKETS, ROBES,**

CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, HARNESS OIL, Etc.



Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.



I shall strive in the future as well as in the past to

merit your confidence and trade. When in

want of WHIPS, or any other goods in my

line, kindly call and examine my stock and

prices. . . .

CHAS. WANDRACK,

ALGONQUIN,

Algonquin Market,

D. W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.



A full Line of
FRESH, SALT and SMOKED
...MEATS...

FISH AND GAME IN SEASON.

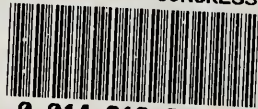
PRIME CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF
ALWAYS ON HAND.



Also Canned Goods, Fruits and
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